

## PLATE 129.

SPIRANTHES GRACILIS (BIGEL.) BECK

- Figs. 1 & 2. General habit, natural size.  
 Fig. 3. Flower  $\times 6$ . One lateral sepal removed.  
 Fig. 4. Labellum  $\times 6$ . Spread out to exhibit outline.  
 Fig. 5. Column  $\times 11$ .  
 Fig. 6. Petal  $\times 11$ .  
 Fig. 7. Upper sepal  $\times 11$ .  
 Fig. 8. Labellum and column in natural position  $\times 11$ .  
 Fig. 9. Section through perianth, column and ovary  $\times 8$ .  
 Fig. 10. Lateral sepal  $\times 8$ .  
 Fig. 11. Pollen tetrad highly magnified.  
 Fig. 12. Pollinia, from below (at left), from above (at right).  
 Fig. 13. Seed, highly magnified.

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## SCUTELLARIA EPILOBIIFOLIA.

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THE common skullcap of gravelly shores from Newfoundland to British Columbia, south into the northern states, which has always passed as *Scutellaria galericulata* L., has the showy corolla 1.5–2.5 cm. long, with whitish or pale tube and throat, the galea and lips deep violet-blue. As contrasted with our plant true *S. galericulata* of Europe has the corolla at most about 1.5 cm. long and of a nearly uniform paler bluish color (at least as indicated by colored plates and descriptions). The European plant, too, is less pubescent or even glabrous and its leaves not so regularly cordate at base as in the American. In 1832 Arthur Hamilton distinguished the American plant as *S. epilobiifolia*,<sup>1</sup> but his species has been very generally reduced to the Old World *S. galericulata*. When, however, the fully mature nutlets of the two plants are examined they show such striking differences that it becomes apparent that Hamilton's species should be recognized. In *S. galericulata*, the European plant, the nutlets are 1.2–1.3 mm. broad and finely and rather sharply muriculate; in the American plant, *S. epilobiifolia*, they are 1.5–2 mm. broad and coarsely pebbled or almost warty. This difference in the nutlets seems to be constant in all the mature specimens examined and no *S. galericulata* has been detected in the large mass of American specimens. Our plant is, then,

<sup>1</sup> A. Hamilton, Esquisse d'une Monographie du Genre *Scutellaria*, 32 (1832).



SCUTELLARIA EPILOBIIFOLIA Hamilton, Mon. Gen. Scut. 32 (1832).  
*S. galericulata* of Am. authors, not L.

Two striking color-variations occur:

Forma **rosea** (Rand & Redfield), n. comb. *S. galericulata*,  
 forma *rosea* Rand & Redfield, Fl. Mt. Desert, 137 (1894).

Forma **albiflora** (Millsp.) n. comb. *S. galericulata*, forma  
*albiflora* Millsp. Fl. W. Va. 428 (1892).

Parallel color-forms of *S. lateriflora* are:

*S. LATERIFLORA* L., forma **rhodantha**, n. f., corolla rosea. TYPE:  
 alluvial thickets and woods near mouth of Dartmouth River, Gaspé  
 Co., Quebec, August 26 and 27, 1904, *Collins, Fernald & Pease* in  
 Gray Herb.

*S. LATERIFLORA*, forma **albiflora** (Farwell), n. comb. *S. lateri-  
 flora*, var. *albiflora* Farwell, Mich. Acad. Sci. Ann. Rep. xix. 249  
 (1917).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

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## CORRECTIONS IN NOMENCLATURE.

OLIVER ATKINS FARWELL.

CAREX GIGANTEA, Rudge, Trans. Linn. Soc. VII. 99. pl. 10, f. 2,  
 1804. Rudge's name has been adopted by Robinson & Fernald in  
 Gray's New Manual and by Mackenzie in Britton & Brown's 2nd  
 Ed. of the Illustrated Flora for the plant named by L. H. Bailey,  
*C. grandis*, i. e., the *C. gigantea* of Dewey. An examination of Rudge's  
 plate shows an achene with the width and length about equal and with  
 knobbed angles, the knobs of the lateral angles being faintly shown  
 but that of the intermediate angle is quite prominent. It is a very  
 good illustration of the achene of *C. lupuliformis* Sartwell. The  
 achene of *C. grandis* Bailey, as illustrated by Robinson & Fernald,  
 l. c. p. 250, f. 541, and by Britton & Brown, l. c. 441, f. 1109, is de-  
 cidedly different; the width is much greater than the length, the  
 angles are broadly rounded but not knobbed, and the general out-  
 line is transversely oblong while that of *C. gigantea* Rudge is rhom-  
 boidal or kite-shaped. It seems, therefore, that Bailey was quite  
 right in considering *C. gigantea* Dew. to be a species distinct from  
*C. gigantea* Rudge. These two forms and *C. lupulina* are best  
 considered as varying forms of one widely distributed polymorphous  
 species to which "*gigantea*" is the earliest name applied, and most  
 appropriately so.